

NOTES.

ON THE OCCURRENCE OF *EULOTA FRUTICUM* (MÜLL.) IN KENT. (Read 8th December, 1916.)—On 10th November, 1911, an example of this species, collected at Penshurst, W. Kent, by the Rev. E. W. Bowell, was exhibited (by A. S. K.) before this Society (Proc. Malac. Soc., vol. x, 1912, p. 1). It was then considered that the species could not be recognized as a member of the British recent fauna, since only one stray example had been found, but it was suggested that it might occur and be mistaken for *Theba cantiana* (Mont.). Recently F. Hugh Gripper informed us that he possessed some examples of a shell which he could not name, though at the time of collecting he had thought they were the white form of *T. cantiana*. An examination of the shells at once showed that these shells were *Eulota fruticum* (Müll.). They were four in number, three mature and one immature, and were collected in September, 1908, between Dover and Lydden from a roadside hedge. There can now be no question that the species does live in Kent and has been confounded with *Theba cantiana* (Mont.). The attention of collectors having now been called to it, it will probably be found in other localities. The question arises whether this species can be considered a survival from the Pleistocene, or is a reintroduction. In the first place it is only known in a fossil state in England from four localities, Barwell and Grantchester (Cambridgeshire), Stutton (Suffolk), and Ilford (Essex), and it has not yet been detected in any of the Kentish Pleistocene beds. These four deposits are all of the same age and form a well-marked horizon in the Pleistocene. The species has not been found in any Holocene deposit in Kent. Hence it would appear that the species became extinct in Pleistocene times, and these Kentish examples must be considered a recent introduction.

A. S. KENNARD & B. B. WOODWARD.

ON THE OCCURRENCE IN THE BRITISH ISLES OF *PALUDESTRINA MINUTA* (TOTTEN). (Read 8th December, 1916.)—About two years ago Dr. A. C. Johansen called our attention to the existence of this species in a living state at Blythburgh, Suffolk, examples having been given to him by one of us (A. S. K.). He pointed out that the species differed in its anatomy from *P. ventrosa* (Mont.) and forwarded Danish examples. We had hoped that he would have published the discovery himself, but since he has not done so we think it is quite time the fact should be recorded. Though greatly resembling *P. ventrosa* in its general appearance, *P. minuta* may be distinguished by its smaller size and more regular growth, the last whorl not being so inflated. We have now noted it in a recent state from Blythburgh, Southwold, and Lowestoft (Suffolk), Woolwich (Kent), Strangford Lough and Killough (co. Down), and in the Holocene from Littleport (Cambridgeshire), St. Ives (Huntingdonshire), Deal (Kent), and Waterloo (Surrey). In all probability *P. minuta* is a widely distributed form in these Islands.

Perhaps it may be of interest to add that we have lately received from Mr. F. W. Harmer, through Mr. Alfred Bell, a gathering taken at Kaasjeswater, near Zierikzee, at the mouth of the Scheldt, Baster's locality for his *Turbo stagnalis*. Baster's description is too meagre and his figures too weird to recognize his species, which has been assumed to be a synonym for the *ulvæ* of Pennant. This gathering, however, consists almost exclusively of *Paludestrina minuta*, the shells of which are coated, as Baster describes, with a whitish limy deposit.

A. S. KENNARD & B. B. WOODWARD.